RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1829. No. 486.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, June 3.		Fayetteville, June 4.		Newbern, June 6.		Petersburg. June 5.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	100 a 130		150 a 175		150 a 175		125 a 200	
Apple,	—	35	37	40	45	40	45	37	50
Peach,	—	—		50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7	5½	6	5	6	6	7
Beeswax,	—	22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,	—	15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	—	12	13	13	16	13	15	12	16
Corn,	bush.	60		50		30	33	47	50
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	7	8¼	7	7½	7	9
Candles, mould,	—	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		85		70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	600	650	450	550	650	700	600	900
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	—	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	5	6
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	28	30	32	33	30	32½	33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8½	9	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	150	125	150	200
West India,	—	80	90	70	80	90	95	100	150
New England,	—	34	36	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	275		350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	—	—		1000		900	1000	650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		70	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	—	45	50	80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	900	1100	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		300		—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		85	90	100		100	120
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	25		35		30	33
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	300	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

John Lindley, and others, vs. *Charles Millikan and wife, and others.* } Petition for partition of land.

IT is ordered by the Court, that in future, Monday of each term of the court shall be considered and set apart for the transaction of all county business; and that witnesses and jurors be summoned to attend on Tuesday of each term of the court; and that the clerk cause this order to be published for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

April 14. 77—6w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for a note given by me some time in January last, and payable the first of January next, to Thos. Davis, of Orange county; which note was obtained by misrepresentation of property sold me, and I am not disposed to pay it.

Daniel M. Dulany.

Onslow county, April 15th. 79—3wp

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO;

OR FRIENDSHIPS OFFERING FOR EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR.

PHILADELPHIA

A LITERARY and Miscellaneous Repository; devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms; the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenæum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburg Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals

The Port Folio is now published every week at $3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of $5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARK, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES

"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess," &c.—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gazette*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c.—*Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.*

"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage," &c.—*The . Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.*

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Register.*

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—*New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable journals in the United States, have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves

☞ New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume

A specimen of the above work may be seen at this office

March 11 76—

FOR SALE,

6,000 lbs. BACON, and a quantity of LARD, by

Turner & Phillips.

April 21. 70—3m

FOR SALE,

A few likely Negroes,

Inquire of

Thomas Clancy.

March 28 74—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Olmstead, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, *Adm'r.*

June 2. 84—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified, at May term last, of Orange County Court, obtained letters of administration on the estate of Michael Reich, dec'd. Gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them forward legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Michael Holt

June 2d. 81—3w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE examination will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 1st and 2d days of June. The exercises will be resumed on Thursday the 16th of July.

Wm. J. Bingham,

Principal.

The editors of the Raleigh Register, and Star, Halifax Minerva, Newbern Spectator, and Western Carolinian, are requested to insert the above three times, and forward their accounts.

May 26. 83—tf

Private Boarding-School.

THE exercises in the subscriber's school, will close on Friday the 5th of June, and be resumed on the second Monday in July.

There will be public speaking by his pupils, on Thursday night the 4th of June, in the Masonic Hall. The citizens of the town are respectfully invited to attend.

J. Witherspoon.

N. B. Terms of his school, $65 per session, for board and tuition, paid in advance.

May 19. 82—11w

☞ The editors of the Newbern Centinel, Cape-Fear Recorder, and Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above until the 1st of August.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he is now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of Spring Goods, among which are,

Super blue, black and olive Cloths and Cassimeres,
A splendid assortment of Callicoes, new stile,
Silks, Cambrics, Muslins,
Ready made Clothing,
A superior assortment of Tortoise-Shell Tuck and Side Combs,
A splendid assortment of Ribbons,
Ditto ditto Ginghams,
V stings of all kinds,
Fancy dress Handkerchiefs,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
With the usual variety of articles comprised in a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND GROCERIES,
CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.

All which he will sell low, for cash only.

R. L. Cook.

May 12. 81—

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber at the present term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, on the estate of ROBERT M'CAULEY, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

James Mebane, *Adm'r.*

May 26. 86—3w

SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 19th of June next, at the late dwelling house of Robert M'Cauley, deceased, all his personal property, consisting of

Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

among which is an elegant Piano Forte, several valuable Law and other Books, and a variety of other articles. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

James Mebane, *Adm'r.*

May 26. 83—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son Samuel Hargis, has authority from me to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts in as full and complete a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Thomas Hargis

May 12. 81—3w

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Clayton.

June 9. 3m—86

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES B. PELTON, DENTIST, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Hillsborough, for a few days.

His arrangements are such, that he will visit Hillsborough three or four times a year; in consequence of which his patrons will enjoy nearly all the advantages that would result from a constant residence among them.

June 9. 86—3w

The National Intelligencer,

Published in the City of Washington,

By GALES & SEATON.

THE National Intelligencer is an old established journal, at the seat of the general government. It publishes, originally, regularly and fully, the proceedings and debates of congress; also all the state papers and documents of public interest, laid before congress or originating in that body, and all the acts passed by them. These recommendations, in addition to a variety of other information which is to be found in its columns, connected with the general interests of our own country, with literature and science, and the affairs of the world at large, together with the character of general fairness which the paper has sustained under its present editors for many years, make the National Intelligencer useful, and even valuable, to all who feel an interest in the concerns of this or of other countries.

The National Intelligencer is not a party paper, but censures or approves where censure or approbation seems to be due to public measures. It supported the late administration of the general government, when the measures of that administration were such as to meet its approbation. It avows a determination, though it opposed the election of Gen. Jackson, to support the just measures of this administration, but as certainly to oppose the unjust or the proscriptive. It will be, in principle, opposed to *any* administration of the government whose measures shall show it to have the interests of a party at heart, rather than the great interests of the country. It is, in a word, what its title denotes, a National paper.

For the independent and impartial course which it has pursued, the National Intelligencer has been denounced, and an attempt has been made to put it down, right or wrong, by the strong arm of power directed by caucus agency. The attempt is as vain as it would be for any modern prophet to bid the sun stand still. Thirty years old, this National paper is not yet in its prime, but acquires strength and power with every day of its existence.

Without having ever sought for popularity, or courted public patronage, the National Intelligencer enjoys already the widest circulation of any newspaper in the United States. It is read in every state and territory in the country. It is read in every capital in Europe, and possesses sources of information exceeded by no other journal.

For the first time, an effort is made to enlarge the subscription to it by sending forth this prospectus, which our adversaries in politics are expected to deal so generously with as to let it be seen, and our friends so kindly as to further our purpose with their aid and countenance. Heretofore we have hardly wished to enlarge our subscription list. Intending hereafter, however, to devote ourselves wholly to the newspaper, and to a proper improvement of "the condition of the press," we invite such further subscriptions, as, being punctually paid, will remunerate our labor and expenses.

The National Intelligencer is published daily, at ten dollars per annum payable in advance. It is published, also, for the more convenient circulation where a daily mail does not penetrate, three times a week, at six dollars per annum, payable in advance. A remittance of either of these amounts in bank paper, by mail, will ensure the prompt and regular transmission of every paper that may be ordered.

Those subscribing will please to signify whether they desire the paper for a year only, and then to be stopped without farther notice, or wish it to be continued until countermanded.

Washington, March 5. 75—

State of North-Carolina.

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1829.

Jincy P. Glenn v. *Richard Halleburton.* } Judicial attachment. Kinchen Newman summoned as garnishee, and garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said defendant make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Rexborough, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to plead or demur, judgment will be entered for the amount in the hands of the garnishee, and execution issued accordingly.

Witness,

Jesse Dickens. c. c. c.

Price adv. $2 75. 82—6w

WANTED.

AS an apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age, of industrious habits.

Charles L. Cooley.

April 14. 77—

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the board of managers of the American Bible Society was held in N. York on the 13th and 14th ultimo, and was attended by delegates from the several states, from Maine to Louisiana. A very large number of clergymen from various parts of the union, were present. It appears from the annual report, that during the past year, forty-seven new auxiliaries have been formed, making a total of six hundred and forty five. The receipts have been 143,184 dollars, viz: for the sale of books, 72,688 dollars; on account of the debt of the society's buildings in Nassau at 2,349 dollars; donations, 20,334 dollars; bank stock sold, 9,733 dollars, and borrowed from the banks, 35,500 dollars. The disbursements amount to 147,081 dollars, which includes the repayment of 23,500 dollars to the banks on account of the loan of 35,500 dollars. The issues the past year from the depository have been 200 122 copies of the Bible and Testament, exceeding the previous year by 65,516.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—This society held its 5th anniversary at Philadelphia on Tuesday, before a crowded audience—Alexander Henry, esq. in the chair. Gross receipts during the year, including proceeds of books, $76,800. Gross expenditures, $76,146. The publications of the society, of various descriptions, during the year, amounted to 887,999. The number of schools belonging to the union is 5,901; teachers 52,643; scholars 149,202. The whole number of Sunday scholars in this country and Europe, is supposed to be about 1,567,000.

Wilmington, (Del.) May 19.

PATTY CANNON.—We sometime since gave a statement respecting certain discoveries which were recently made in Sussex, and of the arrest and imprisonment of Patty Cannon, on the charge of being concerned in the murder of a number of individuals in and near the borders of that county. We inadvertently stated that her trial might be expected to take place about the time of the publication. It was the Court of Common Pleas which was then in session, and by the constitution of our state the trial for capital offences is confined to the Supreme Court, whose regular session does not take place in that county until August next. Several bills of indictment were found against the old woman, but she has saved the court the trouble of trying, and perhaps the sheriff that of performing a more unpleasant duty, as she died in jail on the 11th instant.

During our late visit into Sussex county, we heard an anecdote related of the old woman and others connected in the traffic of stealing and selling blacks, which is, perhaps, worth relating. Several black men were employed by the concern, in the business of inveigling negroes into the meshes of their net, and among the rest was one who was exceedingly expert in the business. This individual, upon one occasion, prevailed upon a man who was a slave to a person residing in Worcester county, Md. and had a free wife and seven male children, between the ages of 6 and 18 years, to accompany him to Camden, in this state, with the assurance that he would be able to procure a pass from the members of the Friends Society in that place, with which he would be enabled to pass into the state of New Jersey, and escape from the service of his master. He accordingly conducted him to the house of Patty Cannon, where he was furnished with a document with a large seal to it, and amused with the idea of being furnished with a conveyance to the place of his supposed destination. His conductor then left him, and going immediately back to his wife and children, and telling them a fine tale of the favourable situation their father had procured, induced them to follow him, who were also conveyed into the same trap, and the next morning after their arrival they were all shipped off, never more to be heard of by their relations or friends. This account was furnished to our informer by another black who had been employed in the same business by the despicable concern.

In important actions, we are guided less by conscience than by glory: and yet the shortest way to arrive at glory, is to act upon a principle of conscience.

INDIAN TALK,

From the President of the United States to the Creek Indians, through Colonel Crowell.

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: By permission of the Great Spirit above, and the voice of the people, I have been made president of the United States, and now speak to you as your father and friend, and request you to listen. Your warriors have known me long. You know I love my white and red children, and always speak with a strait and not with a forked tongue; that I have always told you the truth. I now speak to you, as to my children, in the language of truth —Listen.

Your bad men have made my heart sicken, and bleed, by the murder of one of my white children in Georgia. Our peaceful mother earth has been stained by the blood of the white man, and calls for the punishment of his murderers, whose surrender is now demanded under the solemn obligation of the treaty which your chiefs and warriors in council have agreed to. To prevent the spilling of more blood you must surrender the murderers, and restore the property they have taken. To preserve peace you must comply with your own treaty.

Friends and Brothers, listen. Where you now are, you and my white children are too near each other to live in harmony and peace. Your game is destroyed, and many of your people will not work and till the earth. Beyond the great river Mississippi, where a part of your nation has gone, your father has provided a country large enough for all of you, and he advises you to remove to it. There your white brothers will not trouble you; they will have no claim to the land, and you can live upon it, you and all your children, as long as the grass grows or the water runs, in peace and plenty. It will be yours forever. For the improvements in the country where you now live, and for all the stock which you cannot take with you, your father will pay you a fair price.

In my talk to you in the Creek nation, many years ago, I told you of this new country, where you might be preserved as a great nation, and where your white brothers would not disturb you. In that country your father, the president, now promises to protect you; to feed you, and to shield you from all encroachment. Where you now live your white brothers claimed the land. The land beyond the Mississippi belongs to the president and to none else; and he will give it to you forever.

My children, listen. The late murder of one of my white children in Georgia, shows you that you and they are too near each other. These bad men must now be delivered up, and suffer the penalties of the law for the blood they have shed.

I have sent my agent ——, and your friend Col. Crowell, to demand the surrender of the murderers, and to consult with you upon the subject of your removing to the land I have provided for you west of the Mississippi, in order that my white and red children may live in peace, and that the land may not be stained with the blood of my children again. I have instructed Colonel Crowell to speak the truth to you, and to assure you that your father, the president, will deal fairly and justly with you; and whilst he feels a father's love for you, that he advises your whole nation to go to a place where he can protect and foster you. Should any incline to remain and come under the laws of Alabama, land will be laid off for them and their families, in fee.

My children, listen. My white children in Alabama, have extended their law over your country. If you remain in it, you must be subject to that law. If you remove across the Mississippi, you will be subject to your own laws, and the care of your father the president. You will be treated with kindness, and the land will be yours forever.

Friends and Brothers, listen. This is a straight and good talk. It is for your nation's good, and your father requests you to hear his counsel.

Signed,

ANDREW JACKSON.

March 23, 1829.

The Secretary of War to the Cherokee Delegation.

(COPY.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
April 18th, 1829.

To Messrs. John Ross, Richard Taylor, Edward Gunter, and William S. Coody, Cherokee Delegation.

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS:—Your letter of the 17th of February, addressed to the late Secretary of War, has been brought to the notice of this department, since the communication made to you on the 11th instant; and having conversed freely and fully with the president of the United States, I am directed by him to submit the following as the views which are entertained, in reference to the subjects which you have submitted for consideration.

You state that "the legislature of Georgia, in defiance of the laws of the United States, and the most solemn treaties existing," have extended a jurisdiction over your nation to take effect in June, 1830. That "your nation had no voice in the formation of the confederacy of the union, and has ever been unshackled with the laws of individual states, because independent of them;" and that consequently this act of Georgia is to be viewed, "in no other light than a wanton usurpation of power, guaranteed to no state, neither by the common law of the land, nor by the laws of nature."

To all this, there is a plain and obvious answer, deducible from the known history of the country. During the war of the revolution, your nation was the friend and ally of Great Britain, a power which then claimed entire sovereignty, within the limits of what constituted the thirteen United States. By the declaration of independence and subsequently the treaty of 1783, all the rights of sovereignty pertaining to Great Britain, became vested respectively in the original states, of this union, including North Carolina and Georgia, within whose territorial limits, as defined and known, your nation was then situated. If, as is the case, you have been permitted to abide on your lands from that period to the present, enjoying the right of soil, and privilege to hunt, it is not thence to be inferred, that this was any thing more than a permission growing out of compacts with your nation; nor is it a circumstance whence, now to deny to those states, the exercise of their original sovereignty.

In the year 1783, three years after the independence of the states, which compose this union, had been acknowledged by Great Britain, a treaty, at Hopewell, was concluded with your nation by the United States. The emphatic language it contains cannot be mistaken, commencing as follows—"The commissioners plenipotentiaries of the United States in congress assembled, give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into favour and protection of the United States of America." It proceeds then to allot, and to define your limits and your hunting grounds. You were secured, in the privilege of pursuing the game, and from encroachments by the whites. No right however, save a mere possessory one, is by the provisions of the treaty of Hopewell conceded to your nation. The soil, and the use of it, were suffered to remain with you, while the sovereignty abided, precisely when it did before, in those states within whose limits you were situated.

Subsequent to this, your people were at enmity with the United States, and waged a war upon our frontier settlements; a durable peace was not entered into with you, until 1791. At that period a good understanding obtained, hostilities ceased, and by the treaty made and concluded, your nation was placed under the protection of our government, and a guarantee given, favorable to the occupancy and possession of your country. But the United States, always mindful of the authority of the states, even when treating for what was so much desired, peace with their red brothers, forebore to offer a guarantee adverse to the sovereignty of Georgia. They could not do so; they had not the power.

At a more recent period, to wit: in 1802, the state of Georgia, defining her own proper limits, ceded to the United States all her western territory, upon a condition which was accepted, "that the United States shall, at their own expense, extinguish for the use of Georgia as early as the same can be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms, the Indian title to all the lands within the state of Georgia." She did not ask the military arm of the government to be employed, but in her mildness and forbearance, only that the soil might be yielded to her, so soon as it could be peaceably obtained, and on reasonable terms. In relation to sovereignty nothing is said, or hinted at in the compact; nor was it necessary or even proper, as both the parties to the agreement well knew that it was a right which already existed in the state in virtue of the declaration of our independence, and the treaty of 1783 afterwards concluded.

These things have been made known to you frankly, and after the most friendly manner, and particularly at the making of the treaty with your nation in 1817, when a portion of your people stipulated to remove to the west of the Mississippi; and yet it is alleged in your communication to this department, that you have "been unshakled with the laws of individual states, because independent of them."

The course you have pursued of establishing an independent, substantive, government, within the territorial limits of the state of Georgia, adverse to her will, and contrary to her consent, has been the immediate cause which has induced her to depart from the forbearance she has so long practiced, and in virtue of her authority as a sovereign independent state, to extend over your country her legislative enactments, which she, and every state embraced in the confederacy, from 1783 to the present time, when their independence was acknowledged and admitted, possessed the power to do, apart from any authority, or opposing interference by the general government.

But suppose, and it is suggested, merely for the purpose of awakening your better judgment, that Georgia cannot, and ought not, to claim the exercise of such power. What alternative is then presented? In reply allow me to call your attention for a moment to the grave character of the course, which under a mistaken view of your own rights, you desire this government to adopt. It is no less than an invitation, that she shall step forward to arrest the constitutional acts of an independent state, exercised within her own limits. Should this be done, and Georgia persist in the maintenance of her rights, and her authority, the consequences might be, that the act would prove injurious to us, and in all probability ruinous to you. The sword might be looked to as the arbiter in such an interference—But this can never be done. The president cannot, and will not, beguile you with such an expectation. The arms of this country can never be employed, to stay any state of this union from the exercise of those legitimate powers which attach and belong to their sovereign character. An interference to the extent of affording you protection, and the occupancy of your soil, is what is demanded of the justice of this country, and will not be withheld; yet in doing this, the right of permitting to you the enjoyment of a separate government, within the limits of a state; and of denying the exercise of sovereignty to that state, within her own limits, cannot be admitted;—It is not within the range of powers granted by the states to the general government, and therefore not within its competency to be exercised.

In this view of the circumstances connected with your application, it becomes proper to remark that no remedy can be perceived, except that which frequently has been submitted for your consideration, a removal beyond the Mississippi, where, alone, can be assured to you protection and peace. It must be obvious to you, and the president has instructed me to bring it to your candid and serious consideration, that to continue where you are, within the territorial limits of an independent state, can promise you nothing but interruption and disquietude. Beyond the Mississippi your prospects will be different. There you will find no conflicting interests. The United States power, and sovereignty, uncontrolled by the high authority of state jurisdiction, and resting on its own energies, will be able to say to you, in the language of your own nation, the soil shall be yours while the trees grow, or the streams run. But situated where you now are, he cannot hold to you such language, or consent to beguile you, by inspiring in your bosoms hopes and expectations, which cannot be realized—Justice and friendly feelings cherished towards our red brothers of the forest, demand that in all our intercourse, frankness should be maintained.

The president desires me to say, that the feelings entertained by him towards your people, are of the most friendly kind; and that in the intercourse heretofore, in past times, so frequently had with the chiefs of your nation, he failed not to warn them of the consequences, which would result to them from residing within the limits of sovereign states. He holds to them, now, no other language, than that which he has heretofore employed; and in doing so, feels convinced that he is pointing out that course which humanity and a just regard for the interest of the Indian will be found to sanction. In the view entertained by him of this important matter, there is but a single alternative, to yield to the operation of those laws, which Georgia claims, and has a right to extend throughout her own limits, or to remove, and by associating with your brothers beyond the Mississippi, to become again united as one nation, carrying along with you that protection, which, there situated, it will be in the power of the government to extend. The Indians being thus brought together at a distance from their white brothers, will be relieved from very many of those interruptions which, situated as they are at present, are without remedy. The government of the United States will then be able to exercise over them a paternal, and superintending care to happier advantage; to stay encroachments, and preserve them in peace and amity with each other; while with the aid of schools a hope may be indulged, that ere long industry and refinement, will take the place of those wandering habits now so peculiar to the Indian character, the tendency of which is to impede them in their march to civilization.

Respecting the intrusions on your lands, submitted also for consideration, it is sufficient to remark, that of these the department had already been advised, and instructions have been forwarded to the agent of the Cherokees, directing him to cause their removal; and it is earnestly hoped, that on this matter, all cause for future complaint will cease, and the order prove effectual.

With great respect, your friend.

Signed,

JOHN H. EATON.

From the Richmond Family Visitor.

NUNNERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Georgetown, D. C.
March 13th, 1829.

I called, to-day, at the Nunnery or "Monastery of Visitation" in Georgetown. I expressed a wish to the Nun who received me, to view such parts of the interior as strangers are ever allowed to visit. The Nun smiled assent.

The site of this monastery is in the northwest part of the town. It stands upon the borders of "the heights," and overlooks the body of the town below. It commands a pleasant view of the Potomac, as it rolls its still waters away to the south-east, and also of the cultivated fields and lawns on its western bank. The enclosure embraces about one acre. On the north side, is the Academy conducted by the Nuns, consisting of a long range of buildings, three stories high. In the middle of the front or eastern side stands the chapel. On the left of the chapel is the room of the Father Confessor, and also the private apartments of the Nuns, into which no unhallowed tread of the worldly and profane is ever admitted.

I had not waited long, when the Lady Abbess, and a Nun of the newly initiated to the mysteries of the black veil, about eighteen or twenty years of age, whose countenance seemed the abode of an unusual degree of intelligence, thought and meaning, came into the hall. I was introduced to the Lady Abbess and her young and beautiful attendant. "We will be your conductresses," said the Lady Abbess, at the same time leading the way and inviting me to follow.

The Academy, or High School for ladies, is the most interesting appendage of the convent. It contains a boarding school of upwards of one hundred pupils—and a free or charity school of a much larger number of day scholars. What strikes the visitor with most pleasure, is the perfect system and order with which every thing is done. All is perfect clock-work. The young Misses who compose the school, are regularly and rigidly trained to do every thing on plan and method.

We first entered a long passage. Here were fixtures prepared for the cloaks, bonnets, &c. of the pupils, each numbered from 1 to 150; and each pupil has her particular number. The next room we visited was another long passage, adjoining the dormitories. In this was an extended range of wash-stands, reaching through its length. Here the pupils commence their morning toilette. Each stand is furnished with bowl, pitcher, napkin, soap, combs, brushes, &c. and each numbered. The same is true, of the beds or couches in the dormitories—of the departments or divisions of their common wardrobe—of their seats in the dining and study halls, and even of the depositories of their shoes, &c. Each pupil has the same number throughout the establishment.

The Seminary is divided into four classes. The hall of the first class contains an extensive cabinet of minerals, to which many rare and valuable specimens have been presented by the officers of our navy, and by Catholics of the eastern world. It has also many rich specimens of art —the contributions of wealthy and powerful patrons of the church. The sword, sheath and belt of Iturbide—once a hero of South America—two of whose daughters are now in this convent; was recently presented to the cabinet by Commodore Rodgers. It also claims to have many sacred *relics*, such as shreds or *scraps* from the garments of numerous saints—fragments from the church and tomb of St. Peter, and of other Saints—pieces of the wood of the cross, &c. of which the industry and credulity of the Catholics in the east, have collected enough, in the last 1400 years, to build a ship of the line. These relics, so says tradition, have been carefully preserved by a long line of Popes, Bishops and Priests, and distributed among the churches and their convents, as the memorials of many precious and hallowed associations. The veneration with which they are regarded by Catholics, is well known. The same hall containing the cabinet, has also a good chemical laboratory.

After visiting the other rooms, my conductresses led me to the domestic apartment, where the culinary operations of this great family are performed. This is kept with great care; every thing was neat, bright and clean; and but for the implements of housewifery, carefully arranged about the room, one might have mistaken it for a drawing room.

One feature in the training of these young ladies I was wonderfully pleased with. It is this; two of them are taken every week by rotation, and placed in this parlor kitchen, where, under the instruction of one of the sisterhood, they perform all the operations of housewifery, for the week. They make the bread and bake it—the puddings, tarts, pies, cakes, &c. They roast the beef and fowls, and in short, perform the whole labor of housekeeping, except the drudgery. At the end of the week they return to their study, and two others take their places. This is as it should be. Domestic education is almost wholly overlooked with us. Young ladies are trained up as if to charm and please and grace the drawing room were to be the sole business of their lives. They are taught to sing, dance, (this is indispensable!) to play the piano and guitar, to read bad French and write worse English, to trifle gracefully, (all of which I acknowledge I like very well, if backed by solid attainments,) and now and then one, to think profoundly; but not one in ten, on arriving at a proper age for taking charge of a family, knows how to make a pudding or a pye that would be eatable, unless she were to make it "by book."

The chapel in this convent will not vie in wealth with those of the older convents in Catholic countries. Its architecture and furniture are not splendid. It is supplied, of course, with the usual furniture of vases, altars, "candlesticks," images, statues and pictures. Every thing is ordered for effect. The imposing forms of worship, heightened by the numerous visible objects of sacred or superstitious regard, backed by the wily influence of the priests, and the enthusiastic earnestness of the Nuns, are well suited to captivate the imaginations of young and giddy school girls. Of their Seminary, their plan, their broad, rigid and thorough system of education, I think well; but at the same time, I cannot think it safe or at all consistent for true protestants to send their daughters there —as many do.

The number of Nuns in this convent, at present, is about sixty. Among them are descendants of several rich and powerful families. Their employment consists in confessions, vigils, fasts, penances, reading and religious exercises, in teaching, in domestic concerns, and in making fine needle-work for sale. The Charity School embraces about 200 day pupils. For their humanity and benevolence in collecting and teaching these children, the Nuns deserve praise. In these employments they appeared happy; but the happiness of these devotees, if real, must be of the negative kind.

In one respect I was much disappointed. Instead of finding in the convent, a set of rigid, sour, austere female ascetics, I met with cheerfulness approaching to vivacity—with kindness the most engaging, and with politeness the most natural and unaffected.

The Buffalo, N. Y. Journal states, that the tide of emigration was never known to set so heavily past that place, as at the present season. No less than three thousand persons are computed to have arrived there within the past week, on their way to the western wilds. They are mostly (says the Journal) Americans, though grouped from several nations, and

"With mien as various as the garb they show."

They are all apparently healthy and contented: many have a particular destination, while others are literally seeking a home and abiding place in parts yet to themselves unknown. Ohio and Michigan will probably detain many of them, while others will pursue their way to the Portage Summit of the Fox and Ouisconsin, and even beyond, to the neighboring lead mines, and the shores of the Mississippi.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, June 5.

By the arrival at New-York of the brig United States, Captain Knight, from Plymouth, we have received, says the Commercial Advertiser, London papers of the 29th of April, and Plymouth of the 2d May, containing London dates of the 1st May.

The Plymouth Herald says, it is confidently reported that the government of Great Britain, joined by that of France and Austria, will inform Russia that they will not remain silent spectators, and see Turkey become a conquered country. If Russia still persevere, it is more than probable that a higher tone will be used, and perhaps the torch of war, lit in the east, may spread its flames throughout Europe.

A late captain in the British navy, named Hanchett, had left Plymouth in the Hylton Jolliffe steam vessel for the Mediterranean. It is said he is to have the command of the Turkish fleet. This officer, while in the service, was always noted as a brave and enterprising sailor.

Parliament resumed their sittings

on the 28th of April. The Duke of Norfolk, Lords Clifford and Dormer, (Catholics) took their seats in the house of lords as peers of the realm. After taking the oaths, those long excluded peers shook hands with the Lord Chancellor, but were not introduced, as the custom with newly created peers.—Subsequently, however, they received the congratulations of many noble and distinguished peers —amongst whom were the Dukes of Sussex, Leinster, Earls Grey, Fitzwilliam, &c. They have thus resumed, if in their persons it can be called resumption, the hereditary seats of their illustrious ancestors, which no Catholic had been suffered to occupy for 148 years. This is the first effect operation of the Catholic relief bill.

In the house of commons on the 30th of April, Mr. Hume gave notice that on the 19th of May, he should move that the house resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the act of the 9th George IV. relating to the corn laws, and to submit to its consideration the propriety of imposing a fixed, instead of a fluctuating duty.

The distress among the manufacturers continued and was very severe.

The London Globe of the second (contrary to what was before reported) states that the British government, in conjunction with some of the other great powers of Europe, is about to interfere with a strong hand to put down the usurpation of Don Miguel in Portugal, and to expel the usurper from the kingdom.

In the English squadron in the Mediterranean, it is affirmed that the officers believe they shall soon be called to more active exertions, and that many half-pay officers have been ordered to join it.

Berlin, April 18.

The Empress of Russia is expected to be here at the marriage of Prince William; but it does not appear that the Emperor will come, as was expected, or that he will go to the army. Many think a general war in Europe by no means improbable.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 17.

Our friend of the Carolinian seems to think that we have mistaken the cause of his grief in relation to the case of negro Adam. It may be so; but we are sure we did not mistake his language. "By the *technicalities* of the law—by a mere *quibble*—this fellow is likely to go unhanged, and justice be *cheated* of its victim." These are his words, and we can give to them but one interpretation. By his language it would be inferred as the meaning of the editor, that the *law* annexed to the crime of this negro the punishment of death, but through its *technicalities* and *ambiguity* he was suffered to escape. And is no censure cast upon the governor in the assertion that "by a mere *quibble*" justice has been "cheated of its victim?" The editor of the Carolinian says, he finds no fault with the governor for his clemency—"his duty was plainly marked out." We will believe him sincere in disclaiming any *intention* to censure; but if the duty of the governor was plainly marked out, is it consistent with a full confidence in his "sagacity to discern and integrity to execute" this duty, to intimate that he suffered a mere *quibble* to interfere to cheat justice of its victim? We did not in the slightest degree intimate, that in the article in the Carolinian any imputation was cast upon the conduct of the solicitor general. The official acts of that officer, we are confident, will always be marked, as is his private character, with great humanity and strict integrity; and his high sense of duty and untiring industry, we trust, will elicit approbation from all who have an opportunity of witnessing them. As we had no suspicion that the editor of the Carolinian did not participate in these feelings of approbation, we could not have attributed to him any other.

"But it was of the *law* we complained." Before, the Carolinian complained of the *technicalties*, the *ambiguity* of the law, its *quibbles*; now he complains of its plain enactments. If a man break into my house at noon day, and steal a peck of corn, the *halter* shall be his punishment—"it matters not whether it be done by day-light or moon-light." Is this the sanguinary law that our friend of the Carolinian would advocate? But more absurd even than this is the law the editor of Carolinian would propose. Thus: "The issue, in our estimation, in such cases, for the jury to decide on, should be, whether the house was broken open and the goods stolen—without any reference to the *time* the felony was committed; and we would vest a *discretion* in the court to sentence the convict according to the circumstances of the case." Such is the proposition of the Carolinian, and thus he would permit the punishment for identically the same offence to vibrate from the *lash* to the *halter*, as lenity or sternness might influence the feelings of the presiding judge! Surely this would be a most perfect exhibition of "the glorious uncertainty of the law!"

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John S. Meehan, to be librarian to congress, *vice* George Watterson, removed.

—— Hume to be assistant librarian, *vice* E. B. Stelle, removed.

Robert Joyner, of Tarborough, N. C. has been appointed naval storekeeper at the navy yard of Pensacola.

A. S. Thruston, late editor of the Florida Intelligencer, has been appointed collector of the customs, at Key West, *vice* William Pinckney, removed.

Episcopal Convention.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North-Carolina was held in Salisbury, on the 23d to the 26th days of May past inclusive, The venerable Bishop and nine clergymen were present, and nineteen lay delegates. Among the interesting subjects that came before this body, was the proposition to discharge the bishop from parochial duty, and to secure his entire time and talents to the benefit of the diocess generally. It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of the church to learn that this important object was determined upon unanimously, by the adoption of a plan which it is thought will be satisfactory to all.

The convention expressed an opinion decidedly adverse to any alteration whatever of the liturgy, a question which will come before the next general convention for final decision.

The parochial reports show a very unusual increase of the number of communicants, confirmations, and baptisms, within the year.

During the convention, the Rev. Phillip B. Wiley, Rector of St. John's Church, in this town, was admitted to the holy order of Priests. Presentation by the Rev Mr. Avery of Edenton; sermon by the Rt. Rev. Bishop.

The next convention will be held at Wilmington, on the 20th of May 1830. *Fay. Obs.*

On Tuesday afternoon last, *Jonathan Waynex*, of Guilford county, was shot in this city, by *Richard Powers*, of this place, and expired a few minutes after receiving the wound. The circumstances attending this unfortunate affair, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are these: An altercation took place between the parties, when Waynex threatened to strike Powers with a stick; upon which Powers went off, procured a gun, and returned. The quarrel was then resumed. Waynex advanced upon his antagonist, who warned him that if he approached him, he would shoot him. He, however, continued to advance, and Powers at length fired, and lodged the contents of his gun in W's abdomen. Powers was immediately arrested and committed to prison. *Raleigh Star.*

The grand jury of Burke county, at their last court, entered into a resolution to withhold their support from any candidate for public office, who may attempt to promote his election by treating: and also ask the aid of their fellow-citizens to put a stop to the pernicious practice. *Ib.*

Proclamation by the president of the United States.—Satisfactory evidence having been lately received, from the Emperior of Austria, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost are imposed or levied, since the first day of January last, in the ports of Austria, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the U. States, and upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandize imported in the same from the United States, and from any foreign country whatever, than are levied on Austrian ships and their cargoes, in the same ports under like circumstances—the president has issued his proclamation, dated 3d inst. pursuant to an act of congress in such case made and provided, reciprocating the favor thus shown to American vessels. *Ib.*

It is stated that previous to his leaving Nashville, Gov. Houston equipped himself *in an Indian dress*, and went away with the determination of associating himself with and residing among savages.

The ship Alexander, arrived at Baltimore, on Tuesday last, from Liverpool, brought about 50 tons of Iron and Fixtures for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Rad.

Mr. Thomas Fillebrown, who was recently removed from the office of clerk in one of the departments at Washington, has brought an action against Duff Green, editor of the Telegraph, for slander.

Gold Mines.—It is astonishing that the people of North Carolina are just finding out the wealth of their state. We have been creditably informed, that a company recently purchased a tract of land in the county of Buncombe, for which they were to pay upwards of $4000;—erected the necessary machinery for mining, and in three weeks paid for the tract of land, and cleared other contingent expences; since which time, the same company averaged $1500 worth of this precious metal weekly, clear of all expence. It is thought the mines in the counties of Buncombe, Burke and Rutherford are richer than those in Mecklenburg. Gold has been found in several places in this and Chesterfield district, and no doubt, if properly sought after, would prove probably, as profitable as any.

Yorkville (S. C.) Pioneer.

Money Affairs.—The New-York Herald says—"The difficulties experienced by all classes of the community are so great as to cast a gloom over the countenances of many people who have heretofore always been the gayest of the gay. The failure of some of the country banks, too, has added to the troubles, and begat a distrust that is injurious to every body engaged in business."

The New-York American contains an editorial article, on the same subject, in which the pressure for money that is now felt "not only in the city of N. York, but throughout the state, and along the sea-board generally," is attributed to four principal causes —"the ignorant tampering of the legislature with the bank charters, and the absurd law which they finally passed, divesting each bank of its separate responsibility for its own acts, and consolidating the responsibilities and the risks of all in one common mass—where honesty and roguery, ignorance and skill, poverty and wealth, are reduced to the same dead level"—"the preparation which the United States Bank is making to enable the treasury to pay off six millions of debt next month"—"the short crops of last year"—and "the state of pecuniary embarrassment in which the world is generally."

Map of Canals.—Mr. Tanner, of Philadelphia, has published a neat pocket map, which he calls the *Pennsylvania Canals*. It is a map of the state, with the existing and projected canals and rail roads, with especial reference to towns, rivers, streams, &c. &c. which have acquired importance by a connexion with the internal improvements of the state. The great Erie and New York canal also appears, and the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and rail roads, the Baltimore and Washington projected rail road, the Ohio state canals, those of New Jersey, &c.

Circleville, Ohio, May 30.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers, the appointment of our townsman, Caleb Atwater, esq. as a commissioner on the part of the United States, in conjunction with Gen. M'Neil and Col. Menard, of the army, to hold a treaty, on the waters of the Mississippi, with a number of Indian tribes. We understand one of the primary objects of the mission is to purchase from the Indians the right of soil for the territory south of the Ouisconsin river, and especially the region of the lead mines. *Herald.*

From the New York Gazette.

Three persons have been tried at Utica, as having been concerned in the abduction of Morgan. Their names are Eli Bruce, formerly sheriff of the county of Niagara, John Whitney and James Gillis. In the case of the last mentioned, the jury being unable to agree, they were discharged. The two first were convicted. Bruce was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and four months, and Whitney for fifteen months. Bruce was tried first, and after his conviction, was produced as a witness against the other two.

He testified that on the evening of the 13th of September 1826, he was first apprised that William Morgan was coming on from Canandaigua, on the ridge road. He was told this by Burrage Smith and another person then living at Lockport. Some six or eight days previous to this, he had been informed by a gentleman from Batavia, that Morgan was willing to go away from Miller, and the witness was requested to assist in his removal, which he declined. He, however, had been requested by another person, to prepare a cell for Morgan, in the jail at Lockprrt, in contemplation of Morgan's being carried directly across from Batavia to Lockport, and thence to Niagara. Smith, and the person who came with him, told witness that Morgan had come voluntarily, and was willing to go into Canada; they said he had come peaceably, and wanted witness to assist him in getting him on. Witness declined at first, but finally agreed to do so, and between 9 and 10 o'clock went to the house of Solomon C. Wright, lying on the ridge road, 3 miles north of Lockport, where he found the carriage, and got into it. William Morgan, or a person called Morgan, was in it, one Hague, who is now dead, and himself, and no others were in the carriage. It was driven by a person of his acquaintance. There was several persons at Wright's who did not belong to the house; and on his way there he met some strangers on foot going towards Lockport. He never saw Lawson, until he saw him here in jail. He did not see Whitney, and did not know him. He afterwards stated that he saw Whitney at the installation at Lewiston.

He went in the carriage from Wright's to Lewiston, where another carriage and horses were procured; the same passengers got into that carriage and drove to the ferry near the fort. On their way, they took in another passenger. The testimony of Corydon Fox is perfectly correct. Witness did not see Morgan until their arrival at Lewiston, when they came to the ferry, and got out of the carriage—Morgan locked arms with the two who accompanied witness. Morgan was blindfolded in the carriage, which was kept perfectly closed, the curtains down, the windows up &c.

Witness and his companions, four besides himself, crossed the river to Canada, having Morgan in the boat. Their object was to get Morgan away from Miller, into the interior of the country, in Canada, and place him on a farm. The expected arrangements for the reception of Morgan in Canada had not been made, and it was thought best to wait a few days. Morgan was accordingly brought over to this side of the river, and was put into the magazine in Fort Niagara, to await the preparations on the other side to receive him. It was past midnight and before daylight when they put him into the magazine. He has never seen Morgan from that day to this; and has never had any communications from any person respecting what was ultimately done with him.

Explosion of the Steam Frigate Fulton.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst. between two and three o'clock, an explosion took place on board the steam frigate Fulton, lying at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. This vessel has been employed as a receiving ship, and was moored within 200 yards of the shore; and, at the time of the explosion, the officers were dining in the ward room. The lady of Lieut. Breckenbridge, and the son of Lieut. Platt, were present at the table as guests, and both were severely wounded. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

There were attached to the Fulton, by the roll of the ship, 143 persons; and, at the time of the explosion, there were supposed to have been on board the vessel from 60 to 100 persons. Of the latter number 24 were killed and 20 wounded, making 44, leaving the rest to be accounted for. A small number on board escaped with very slight wounds; the remainder, it is feared, have perished.

Eighty miles of the western division of the Pennsylvania canal are now completed, comprising the entire section between Pittsburg and Blairsville. On the 27th ult. the canal was filling with water, which had approached within two miles of Pittsburg. The western papers anticipate a brisk and profitable trade along the whole line.

A letter from an officer of the Delaware, at Port Mahon, of April 10th, says:

"We have just received intelligence that the French are rallying around Algiers, and intend making an attack on that city on the 25th inst., both by sea and land."

Mr. Jonathan E. Hoyt, when coming on shore at New York, on Friday morning about 7 o'clock, from the steam boat Sandusky, from Albany, was robbed of his pocket book, which contained between *five and six thousand dollars*. The money was handed to him at Chenango Point, Broome county, to be delivered to sundry merchants in the city. Mr. Hoyt discovered that his pocket was picked before he had got 20 rods from the boat. The left skirt of his coat was cut into the pocket, with a sharp knife or scissors, from whence the pocket book was taken. He offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the recovery of the money.

An occurrence of a singularly distressing nature took place on Sunday, at Mr. Mayland's works, near Gray's Ferry. There is a saw-mill on the premises, as many of our readers know, moved by water power. A respectable man, employed in the establishment, attempting to close a flood-gate, found its motion impeded by something below the surface of the water. This he succeeded in drawing out and was shocked to find it the dead body of a small boy. Immediately after he recognised the features of his own son. The unfortunate lad's absence from the house had not even attracted notice, until the father made this melancholy discovery.

Phila. Chronicle.

The British ship of war Sybille, with her tender, the Black Joke, has captured on the coast of Africa, within 20 months, several slave vessels, having on board two thousand six hundred and eighty-six slaves.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce mentions a melancholy accident which occurred at the foundary of Mr. Allaire, on Thursday last:

"John Burk, a lad 17 years of age, was arranging some manchinery in the chamber, in doing which, it was convenient for him to stand upon one of the large cog wheels. While thus situated, the worken below, unconscious of his position, put the machine in motion. The right foot of the miserable lad was immediately drawn in, and then the whole limb, in a line with the motion of the wheel, and crushed at every cog. His cries were heard, and the engine stopped just as the dreadful process was commencing on the lower part of his body. To extricate the mangled limb from the wheels, was attended with much difficulty. Whether he still survives, we have not learned."

The Georgia Telegraph gives an account of a meteoric stone, weighing thirty-six pounds, which fell in Monroe county, on the 8th of May. Its fall was preceded by a noise heard at the distance of twenty-five or thirty miles.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 30th May, says, "The Supreme Court of Ohio, for Hamilton county, commenced its session in this city on Monday last. There are about two hundred cases on the docket, *thirty* of which are founded in matrimonial difficulties; or, in the words of a facetious editor in Alabama, they are applications to the court to *correct* the *mistakes* made by the parties in *marrying* the *wrong persons*. We mention this fact more in *sorrow* than in *anger*, and with no wish to discourage our *single* friends from tasting the *bliss* of connubial life.

Strictness of law.—Our readers will probably recollect the singular prosecution, which was commenced before the Supreme Judicial Court, last fall, against a deputy sheriff and jailer of this county, for taking in advance from a poor debtor, on his admission into the jail the fee of 20 cents which was due only on his liberation. The jailer did not take in amount any more than legal fees, but was guilty of taking part of them at a wrong time. A law question as to his guilt was raised and argued before court last fall, and the opinion of the court was given at Ipswhich on Tuesday, by Judge Wilde. The court in passing judgment regretted, that it should fall on an old and faithful officer, and they found themselves compelled to decide against him, for the penalty of one dollar, and costs of prosecution, which exceeded thirty dollars. So much for taking a twenty cent fee, a few hours too soon.

Salem Observer.

MARRIED.

In this place, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, the Rev. *Wm. S. Plumer*, of the Theological Seminary, in Virginia, to Mrs. *Eliza G. Hasell*, of this place.

DIED,

At Chapel Hill, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. *Mary Yancey*, wife of Dr. Charles R. Yancey, and daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Merritt, in the 28th year of her age.

In Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, on the 19th ult. Captain *John Cleves Symmes*, extensively known as the author of the theory of Open Poles and Concentric Spheres. Captain Symmes was a native of New Jersey, but emigrated at an early age to the western country. He was attached to the army of the U. States for a number of years, and during the late war distinguished himself on the northern frontier by his coolness and intrepidity. He sustained through life the character of an amiable and exemplary man, and died with religious composure and philosophic resignation.

On the 7th inst. at the residence of his son, in Roxborough, Mass. Gen. *Henry Dearborn*, in the 79th year of his age.

NOTICE.

I HAVE for sale 5,000 lbs. prime BACON, also a few barrels of FLOUR.

Saml. Child.

June 16? 87—1m

STANZAS.

Why are springs enthroned so high,
Where the mountains kiss the sky?
'Tis that thence their streams may flow,
Fertilizing all below.

Why have clouds such lofty flight,
Basking in the golden light?
'Tis to send down genial showers
On this lower world of ours.

Why does God exalt the great?
Tis that they may prop the state,
So that toil its sweets may yield,
And the sower reap the field.

Riches why doth he confer?
That the rich may minister,
In the hour of their distress,
To the poor and fatherless.

Does he light a Newton's mind?
'Tis to shine on all mankind.
Does he give to virtue birth?
'Tis the salt of this poor earth.

Reader, whoso'er thou art,
What thy God hath given impart;
Hide it not within the ground,
Send the cup of blessing round.

Hast thou power?—the weak defend;
Light?—give light; thy knowledge lend;
Rich?—remember him who gave;
Free?—be brother to the slave.

JOHN JAY.

The following article from the New York Daily Advertiser, is a well written notice of the principal events in Mr. Jay's public life:—

Among the great men which this country has produced, very few have risen to a degree of eminence and excellence equal to that of this distinguished patriot and statesman. Mr. Jay was a descendant from one of the Huguenot families, which fled from France at the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and sought a refuge in the colony of New York from the persecutions which followed that iniquitous and sanguinary measure. Previous to the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, he was settled in the practice of law in this city, where he soon rose to great distinction and reputation. Upon the breaking out of hostilities he took a most decided and active part on behalf of the country; and during the whole controversy, he occupied various public important stations, one of which was president of the continental congress; and in all of which, he was one of the most efficient, and influential agents in carrying on the war, and conducting the affairs of the states, that were ever called to the national councils. Possessing great firmness and forecast, as well wisdom, integrity, and talents, he never hesitated, even during the darkest periods of the war of Independence, at pursuing what he considered the path of duty, with the utmost zeal, activity, and resolution. As early as the year 1775, he was placed upon the committee, appointed for the express purpose of holding secret correspondence with the friends of the United States in Great Britain, and other parts of the world. From that time till 1779, he was employed in the service of his country in various stations, in all which he maintained a most exalted character for disinterested patriotism, profound talents, and the purest integrity and virtue. In 1779 he was appointed minister to Spain. At that time it was an object of the highest importance with the government of Spain, to obtain an agreement from the United States, that Spain should hold the exclusive right to the navigation of the Mississippi. To force Mr. Jay to come to this point, they threw every embarrassment in his way, and endeavoured to render his station at Madrid as irksome and vexatious as possible; while at the same time, in the midst of his difficulties, he was informed, that if he would accede to their terms respecting the Mississippi, he should be relieved to the full extent of his wishes. This Mr. Jay resisted with great firmness; and for this patriotic devotion to the interests of his country, congress afterwards expressed their highest approbation. Mr. Jay remained in Europe until the year 1782, when Mr. Oswald, a British subject then in France, received information, that he was about to be commissioned to treat for, and conclude a peace with any commissioners appointed by the *American Colonies or Plantations.* This order was shown to the American commissioners and to the French minister, the Count de Vergennes. The latter, and Dr. Franklin were inclined to accept the commission as sufficient; but Mr. Jay refused to treat in any other character than *as the representative of the thirteen independent states.* During the negotiation, and in forming the treaty of peace, Mr. Jay's conduct was distinguished by great firmness, and the most unshaken regard to the interests and honour of his country. In the course of the negotiations he declared he would never set his hand to a bad treaty, nor to one which did not secure the fisheries to his country.

When the constitution of the United States, prepared by the convention of 1787, was submitted to the states for their adoption, great anxiety prevailed concerning the result throughout the confederation, and particularly as it regarded the state of New York. Previously to the meeting of the state conventions, the great work called the Federalist was undertaken, and accomplished, by the joint labours of John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison. It originally appeared in a series of essays in a newspaper; but was afterwards collected, and published in volumes; and has long been considered as the ablest exhibition of the principles and provisions of the new form of government, that has ever appeared. It is esteemed, and probably always will be, as a standard work for the use of politicians and statesmen, in all generations.

When the new government was organized, Mr. Jay was nominated by General Washington, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—a place which he filled, and the duties of which he performed with the highest honour to himself, and the greatest benefit to his country. This office Mr. Jay held until the year 1794, when he was appointed by Gen. Washington minister to Great Britain. At that time, the relations between the two nations were involved in extreme difficulty, arising in a great measure from the principles and proceedings of the French revolutionary government. Mr. Jay succeeded in forming a treaty with the British government, from which, although it met with violent opposition from one of the political parties in the country, proved highly beneficial to the United States.

After his return to the U. States, Mr. Jay was for several years governor of this, his native state, where his administration was marked with the purest integrity, and with a strict regard to the interests of the state.

After he left the chief magistracy of the state, Mr. Jay relinquished all public employment, and for more than twenty years past, he has resided on his estate in West Chester county, in strict retirement, and in the full enjoyment of domestic peace and happiness. Here his mind has been engaged on subjects of infinitely greater importance than the turmoils of politics, and the rise and fall of nations. Deeply imbued from early life with the principles of the christian religion, and viewing them as the source of all that is desirable in this life, and of all that we hope for in the life to come, that great subject has engrossed his thoughts, and occupied his attention for many years past, to a degree rarely found to exist among politicians and statesmen. —After the death of his venerable friend, and fellow patriot, of the same age, the Hon. Elias Boudinot, another descendant from the Huguenots, Mr. Jay was appointed president of the American Bible Society—an institution in which he took the deepest interest, and for whose prosperity he laboured and prayed with the most fervent and unceasing devotion. About a year before his death, in consequence of his great age, and growing infirmities, he resigned that office, and was succeeded by the present worthy and dignified incumbent, the Hon. Richard Varick.

[illegible] his retirement, the duties of piety towards God, has been mingled with those of the parent and friend; and the delightful retreat of Bedford, for a quarter of a century, has beheld this aged patriot, bending in deep humility and prostration of spirit, before the cross of his divine Master—the great REDEEMER of men.

From the Christian Journal.

FEMALE ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

If a woman be as beautiful as one of those celestial beings with whom the vivid dreams of imagination have peopled Mahomet's paradise, as lovely and fresh as the fabled Aurora, and as light and as graceful as Hebe, yet if she does not unite to the external charms of her person the refined accomplishments and sublime sentiments of an elegant mind, she can never enchain the heart of her husband with those golden fetters which only death can sever. Sweetness of disposition, and intellectual endowments [illegible] those fetters with the ever blooming roses of enjoyment, and call forth into action all the tender [illegible] which irradiate the sphere of connubial happiness. A woman may shine in mechanical accomplishment, though a ray of mental light does not dawn upon her mind; she may paint, sing, and play upon musical instruments, and by those manual vocal arts, gain transient triumph over those who are conversant with female cultivation hanging on walls, or hearing it vibrate upon strings.

But the man of discernment feels that a woman thus gifted, can only amuse for an hour, and attract by her adscititious donations, some frippery fops, who, like the stupid butterflies, light on exotic flowers, without fragrance or perfume, rather than on the odoriferous blossoms that yield delicious honey. The looks of a stupid beauty, "who has not soul within her eyes," are fixed in the dead calm of insensibility; they emit no electric spark to kindle the affections—so that they are examined without emotion, and as they do not express passion or intellect, they are beheld without love.

In the winter of life, when the gaudy flowers of personal beauty are nipped by the "rude breathing" of age; when the lustre of the blue eye is dimmed, and the bloom of rosy cheeks fled, how fallen then will be the unmarried who has no resources in the treasury of mind; she will remain a tyrant without power, a prey to envy and remorse. A woman of intellectual accomplishment on the contrary, in the evening of life, will draw at the fountain of the graces, the limped balsam of literary knowledge—diffuse the pleasure of instruction to her children, and illuminate by her cheerful conversation all who are circled within the attractive sphere of the society in which she moves. Beauty is as fleeting and as fragile as the bloom of an exotic flower blown under the chilling influence of a northern breeze; education alone is the towering oak that defies the tempest of years.

The most estimable blessings which the benign bounty of the Creator has bestowed upon man, is the possession of a virtuous, amiable and educated woman—her love is the highest delight which gladdens him in the vale of suffering; it is a green oasis that spreads for him its grassy verdure on the desert of despair. In the possession of a lovely, sympathetic woman, even in the solitudes of life, only illuminated by her smiles, the soul is more gratified than upon the throne of Napoleon, when the world honored him with its homage, and was dazzled by the lustre of its glory.

Though Rousseau threw enchantments over the tender passions, though Byron and Ossian transfused the most sublime and profound sensibility into love, yet they never experienced those fine feelings of which the pure heart of woman is susceptible. It is the fountain from which piety and ardent affections gush in a spontaneous and flowing union. It is in the midst of distress and anguish, that the finest qualities of the female, and the noblest traits of the female character, are displayed in all their characteristic grandeur.

When a husband is suffering under the pressure of unutterable wo, when his prospects are withered by the dissolving illusions of hope, and the cruel desertion of friends, it is then that the consolations of a wife pour the balm of sympathy into the corroded bosom of grief. Adversity only gives an additional impulse of ardor to her attachment; it seems to inspire her with a spirit of devotedness to the object of her love, which rises superior to the afflictions of misfortune. No changes or chances can estrange her constancy, or subdue the intensity of her devotion.

"Some look upon the love of God as a disposition of mind producing devotion, and ending there. They have excited in themselves a high zeal and affection for God, and firm persuasion that they are his favourites; and having done this, they think they have arrived at christian perfection; whilst, at the same time, they are under the dominion of covetousness, malice and pride. This detestable mixture of vice and enthusiasm has been common in all ages. But to preserve us from such delusions, Christ has told us that we must either keep his commandments, or not pretend to love him.—This is the only kind of love to God that is mentioned in the scriptures. They never recommend that spiritual fever, those warm transports, and that bold familiarity which some zealots affect, nor that cold, refined, and mysterious piety which another sort of religionists require. For love to God is reason, and not passion—reverence and not presumption. It may be proper also to remark, that love to God is inconsistent with that superstitious fear with which too many effect to worship him. Of a gloomy and unhappy disposition of mind, and insensible of the beauty so profusely lavished upon the works of creation, they ascribe a character of malevolence to the Deity. They trace his power in the thunder and in the earthquake, in war and in pestilence.—Inexorable severity and a vengeful spirit compose their idea of the Supreme Being. Dark and superstitious terror forms the character of their religion, and is expressed in modes of worship black as their creed, and portentous as the demon they acknowledge for their lord. But genuine love to God is inconsistent with this gloomy fear. It is impossible to regard him at the same time with affections so opposite. 'There is no fear,' says an apostle, 'in love; but perfect love casteth out fear, because fear hath torment; he that feareth is not made perfect in love."

Gracie's Sermons.

ANECDOTE OF AN EAGLE.

A boatman, while engaged in conveying salt on the Onondaga Lake, a few years since, saw a large gray eagle cutting his gyrations in the air, apparently noticing some prey in the lake beneath. In a moment he poised, and darted from his altitude into the water, from which he was unable to rise. A continued flapping with his broad and extended pinions kept him from being drawn under, and proved that his diamond eyes had not mistaken their object. He approached the land slowly, the unknown creature below acting as propellant and helmsman. The boatman grow interested in the affair and landed. The eagle, on touching terra firma, showed himself fastened to a fine salmon. Our hero, thinking it time to take his share of the plunder, cut himself a stout cudgel, and approached the imperial bird of Jove; which, having its talons fast, was unable to rise, advance or recede. Three times was the club raised to strike, but the noble bearing of the regal bird, and his undaunted front, made even the boatman quail. He could not assault imprisoned majesty. The eagle exhibited no signs of fear, but occasionally nibbled the gills of his prize, and indignantly glancing at the intrusive boatman, At length the talons of one leg became released, and by a dexterous turn those of the other, when he soared away to his thunder clouds on high, leaving the much coveted salmon to the boatman, who, on weighing it, found it to balance twenty-six pounds. *N. Y. Courier.*

BARBARIAN MAGNIFICENCE.

In an account of the funeral of the late king of Madagascar, is the following passage:

"The tomb was constructed at a small distance from the catafalque, and, according to the custom of the country, precious articles, such as gold and silver vases, crystals and porcelains, valuable fowling pieces, a golden powder flask, magnificent arms, trinkets, watches, clocks, cloths, and linen, and the portraits of Louis XVI, Louis XVII, of George IV, of Bonaparte, of Frederick the Great, in oil colors, were enclosed therein, as well as several engravings of Napoleon, of Kleber, Massena, Marbot, Dessaix, Barnadotte, Eugene Beauharnois, Poniatowski, &c. and other engravings, several of which were coloured, representing views in Europe, and land and sea battles given by France, and from the beginning of the revolution to the fall of the emperor Napoleon. To these were added 150,000 dollars in gold and silver coins and ingots. Six of the finest horses of the stables, and 20,000 oxen, were then sacrificed to the manes of the king. All these offerings were estimated at a sum total of 350,000 dollars, including the coffin, made of 14,000 Spanish dollars. This coffin was eight feet long, and four and a half feet high and broad, and nearly a line in thickness."

PATIENCE.

A correspondent of the American applies to the editor of that paper to know what remedy the inmates of a large boarding-house have against the *bores* who seize the paper as soon as it is left, and pertinaciously keep it in possession long enough to read it twice through, advertisements and all. The editor recommends the christian quality of Patience. *Our* advice would be, for every boarder to subscribe, and have a paper left to his direction in a wrapper. Every man is in duty bound to take a newspaper, and pay for it, even though he fails, and takes the benefit of the act.

Com. Adv.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES.

A few years ago, a couple Dutchmen upon the high hills of Limestone, though very friendly, had a dreadful falling out about one killing the other's dog, for which he sued for damages. They were called into court, and the defendant in the case was asked by the judge if he killed the dog. "Be sure I kilt him," said the Dutchman, "but let him proof it." This being quite satisfactory, the plaintiff in the case was called on to answer a few questions. He was asked by the judge, to what amount he estimated the damages; he did not understand this question so well, so to be a little plainer, the judge asked him what he thought the dog to be worth. "Be sure," said he, "the dog was not wot notting, but since he was so mean as to kill him, he shall pay de full value of him." *Claiborne Herald.*

A countryman from Kentucky was offering for sale, a few days since, on Vendue Range, a horse, which he was anxious to dispose of. Several purchasers were examining him—there were also present three or four young men, who undertook to quiz the back countryman. To their numerous inquiries as to the qualities, price, &c. of his horse, the most civil and ingenuous answers were given, without any suspicion on the part of the owner of their object. At length one of the number abruptly addressed him with the question, "Why, sir, what occasions your horse to laugh so?" The reply was, (and it silenced the presumption of the inquirer and his companions,) "I cannot imagine sir, unless he is smiling at his mistake in supposing himself amongst gentlemen, which he now finds is not the case." *Charleston Courier.*

Before you set your heart upon any thing, consider whether it give an additional happiness to the possessor.

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the tax due for the year 1828, to wit: At Peter S. Clark's on the 2d day of July next, at John Newlin's on the 3d, at Murphy's Mill on the 4th, at George Albrights on the 6th, at John Long's on the 7th, at Michael Holt's on the 8th, at Peter L. Ray's on the 9th, at the Widow Cook's on the 10th, at C. F. Faucett's on the 11th, at James Hutchinson's on the 13th, at Andrew M'Cauley's on the 14th, at George A. Mebane's on the 15th, at Rankin M'Kee's on the 16th, at Richardson Nichols's on the 17th, at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 18th, at J. J. Carrington's on the 20th, at Edward Davis's on the 21st, at Leather's Cross Roads on the 22d, at Z. Herndon's on the 23d, at S. Moore's on the 24th, at Chapel Hill on the 25th, at C. W. Johnston's on the 27th, and at B. Sheek's on the 28th. As good prices have been obtained during the last winter for wheat and flour, I hope to meet with punctuality. Those who are in arrears to me for former taxes must not expect further indulgence.

The magistrates appointed by the last County Court to take the list of taxables and taxable property, will attend at the same time and place in their respective districts for that purpose.

Thomas D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

2d June. 84—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the Back Creek Battalion, second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Mason Hall, on the 15th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 15th, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

J. Allison, *Colonel.*

June 9. 86—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the Cain Creek Battalion, second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Morrow's, on the 30th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 31st, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

J. Allison, *Colonel.*

June 9. 86—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified at May term, of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executor to the last will and testament of John Link, dec'd. Gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for payment within the time required by law, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Silas M. Link, *Ex'r.*

June 2. 84—3w

STRAYED,

ON the 25th instant, from the subscriber, between Hillsborough and Chapel Hill, a

Bay Mare,

about four feet ten inches high, in tolerable good order. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received, and all reasonable expenses paid on her delivery to me three miles west of Chapel Hill.

Wm. M'Cauley.

June 2d. 84—1w